



CITY OF PERTH.



# REPORT


*by*

**WILLIAM ASHER, A. R. San. I.,**

Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent,

*for the*

Year ending 31st December, 1937.



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BURGH OF PERTH.

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# Sanitary Inspector's Report for 1937.

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SANITARY DEPARTMENT,  
22 YORK PLACE,  
PERTH, 14th May, 1938.

To

**The Department of Health for Scotland and the Lord Provost,  
Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh of Perth.**

In compliance with the Department of Health's Circular of 23rd December, 1937, I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the sanitary conditions of the Burgh and particulars of work done in connection with the same during the year.

The Department call for a report on:—

**A.—GENERAL SANITATION.**

1. Water supplies—quality and sufficiency.
2. Drainage system—efficiency.
3. Sewage purification and disposal—methods and efficiency.
4. Scavenging—methods and efficiency—disposal of refuse.
5. Sanitary conveniences—State the number of (i) dry closets in use, with particulars as to the number serving 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 or more tenants respectively; (ii) water closets used in common by 2, 3, 4 or 5 or more tenants respectively; (iii) houses the tenants of which do not have the use of either a water closet or a dry closet; and (iv) houses without indoor water-supply and sink.

Indicate the extent to which action taken or decided upon by the local authority under their statutory powers will reduce the number of houses defective as regards sanitary conveniences and indoor water-supply and what action has been or is being taken by them with a view to remedying these defects, where reasonably practicable, in properties not likely to be the subject of action for demolition or closure.

A general indication should also be given as to the extent to which the provision by owners of a separate water-closet for each dwelling-house (either inside or outside the house) is prevented by—

- (a) the absence of an adequate water-supply;
- (b) practical, structural or environmental difficulties;
- (c) the owner's financial circumstances;
- (d) impending demolition or closure; or
- (e) the inexpediency of improving houses which, owing to age, obsolescence or congestion, should not be retained.

Suggestions should be made as to any further action which may be deemed desirable to secure the more rapid provision of a separate water-closet for each house.

- 6. Rivers pollution—presence or absence, nature and sources.
- 7. Offensive trades—action taken.
- 8. (a) Schools; (b) workshops; (c) factories; (d) common lodging-houses; and (e) burial-grounds—sanitary condition.
- 9. Miscellaneous—any other sanitary matters calling for comment.

## B.—HOUSING.

- 1. Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1935, and Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931—Proceedings. Include reference to:—
  - (a) sufficiency of working-class houses;
  - (b) habitability of existing houses—action taken to deal with defective or uninhabitable houses;
  - (c) clearance or re-development areas under the Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1930 and 1935—proposals under consideration or contemplated; and
  - (d) overcrowding—action taken.



N.B.—If the Sanitary Inspector is the designated officer under Article 2 of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928, he should include in this report the information required in the annual Return submitted to the Department on operations under these Regulations and other statutory provisions (Form Housing No. 34).

### C.—FOOD SUPPLY.

1. Milk.—Administration of Acts, Orders and Regulations. Include a reference (where the duties of inspection have been placed on the Sanitary Inspector) to the sanitary inspection of registered dairies and exempted premises—the conditions found, complaints received and dealt with, any improvements effected, and generally to all matters of outstanding interest. State how far—
  - (a) dairies conform with the structural and sanitary requirements of the dairy bye-laws;
  - (b) dairymen and their employees comply with the requirements of the bye-laws relating to methods of milking, handling, and generally to the production of clean milk; and
  - (c) articles 4 to 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934, are being complied with.

Show—

- (a) the number of registered dairies in the area, and the approximate total number of cows therein; and
  - (b) the number of premises exempted from registration and the approximate number of cows in such premises.
2. Meat.—Administration of sections 33 and 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. State the names and addresses of new slaughter-houses opened and old slaughter-houses closed during the year.
3. Miscellaneous.—Administration of other Acts, Orders and Regulations governing the supervision of the food supply, *e.g.*, the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Imported Food Regulations, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. Include reference to the sanitary condition of premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored, or exposed for sale for human consumption.

## I.—STATISTICS.

Gross Valuation of Burgh ... ..	£361,004
Population (Registrar's Estimate) ...	36,000
Area in Acres ... ..	3,914.5
No. of Persons per Acre ... ..	9.2

## II.—WATER SUPPLY.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year for all purposes was 1,028,747,000 gallons, as compared with 1,010,975,000 gallons last year, being an increase of 17,772,000 gallons.

The quantity of water supplied by meter was 285,688,000 gallons, and it is estimated by the Water Manager that the quantity supplied otherwise than by meter for trade and other non-domestic purposes was 36,000,000 gallons. This leaves a total of 704,059,000 gallons, equal to 50.76 gallons per head per day for a population of 38,000. (The figures taken here are 36,000 for Perth—the Registrar's estimate—and 2,000 for the village of Scone).

The following is a comparative table of consumpt for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Consumpt in Gallons.	Consumpt per head per day (exclusive of Meters).
1937 ...	1,028,747,000	... 50.76
1936 ...	1,010,975,000	... 52.14
1935 ...	977,068,500	... 51.3
1934 ...	955,610,000	... 51.2
1933 ...	944,840,000	... 50.18

Rain fell on 175 days, the total rainfall being 779.8 millimetres, or 30.7 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was on the 7th July when 36.8 millimetres or 1.4 inches fell.

The Water Manager, as usual, publishes a copy of a report from Professor Tulloch on the quality of the samples submitted during the year. The summary of this report states that "the findings are quite satisfactory, and as a whole indicate

(a) that the filtration is very efficient, and

(b) that the chlorination provides a margin of safety without being excessive."

Dealing with the distribution area, Professor Tulloch has this note:—

“The total counts of micro-organisms in the water of the distribution system were rather difficult to interpret because of three counts, namely, one sample during August, one sample during October, and one sample during December, which gave exceptionally high counts, so far as organisms growing at 22 deg. C. were concerned. Such high counts are associated solely with the presence of matter of vegetable origin in the water and are not of public health significance.”

Complaints as to bad smells and taste were not uncommon, and while it is satisfactory to be able to tell complainers that these may have no “public health significance,” it is not always easy to allay suspicions.

### III.—DRAINAGE.

The following extensions to the sewerage system were made during the year:—

(1) Fairies Road	...	7" diameter	332 lineal yards
		9"        „	355        „        „
(2) Fraser Terrace	...	9"        „	310        „        „
(3) Balhousie Street, Carnegie Place and Malvina Place	...	12"        „	766        „        „

The smoke test was applied to one drainage system during the year. The drains were found defective, and the necessary repairs were carried out.

One hundred and fifty-eight intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on Owners or Agents referring to choked and defective drains and gullies.

### IV.—NUISANCES.

During the year 641 nuisances were discovered or complained of, and 461 notices under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served.

Fourteen notices under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were also served where no action had been taken following intimations.

One thousand, two hundred and eleven visits of inspection and enquiry were made.

The following are the particulars of the nuisances dealt with:—

Choked or defective drains	...	...	...	84
Choked or defective gullies	...	...	...	31
Choked or defective traps	...	...	...	7
Choked or defective rhones	...	...	...	22
Choked or defective R.W.C.s	...	...	...	9
Choked W.C.s	...	...	...	30
Defective W.C. cisterns	...	...	...	6
Choked or defective sinks	...	...	...	24
Defective and leaking roofs	...	...	...	26
Dampness in houses	...	...	...	41
Broken plaster and ceilings	...	...	...	47
Broken woodwork	...	...	...	31
Broken floors	...	...	...	17
Broken firegrates	...	...	...	22
Defective vents	...	...	...	10
Broken windows and window cords	...	...	...	16
Defective steps of stairs	...	...	...	22
Defects at outhouses	...	...	...	11
Verminous houses	...	...	...	92
Accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	23
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	22
Offensive smells	...	...	...	10
Defective surfaces of courts	...	...	...	4
Nuisances from domestic animals	...	...	...	5
Nuisances from refuse bins	...	...	...	5
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	7
Defective and leaking gas pipes	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10
				<hr/>
				641
				<hr/>

## V.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

At the end of 1936 there were 131 workshops on the Register. During the year 7 were removed and 3 added, making a total of 127.

A table of the various trades carried on will be found in Appendix II.

Ninety-nine visits of inspection were made. Thirteen notices under Section 2 (3) and 6 under Section 9 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were served on Occupiers.

Eight lists were received referring to Outworkers, and two of these were from other Authorities.

During 1937 the new Factories Act was put on the Statute Book. Under the Act the name "workshops" ceases to be used, and what used to be factories or workshops now all become factories either "mechanical" or "non-mechanical." The definition is widened considerably, and many places will have to be added which before were exempt.

One of the first things the local authority will have to do is to appoint an officer under the Act, and to prepare a register of all factories. Meantime the local authority has only a register of workshops, and the preparation was not difficult since the Factory Inspector forwarded these, but there is no such duty placed on him with regard to factories. There will be numerous regulations issued shortly when the whole question will have to be gone into. The Act comes into force in July.

## VI.—SCHOOLS.

Owing to the movement of population there has been considerable activity in connection with school planning, and the accommodation of children in schools suited to their new surroundings. The new St. Ninian's School has now been occupied, and the Roman Catholic School at Stormont Street should be ready for 1938. There is also promised new accommodation for the Academy Lower School.

## VII.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

At the end of 1936 there were three offensive trades within the Burgh. During the year a licence was granted for manure manufacturing. The offensive trades now carried on are:—

Slaughter-house	...	...	1
Tallow Melting Works	...	...	1
Manure Manufactories	...	...	2

Regular inspections are made of these premises throughout the year. Complaints were made in connection with smells from residual offal from the Tallow Melting Works, but since the introduction of an Iwel Plant for the recovery and use of offals, there is no cause for complaint as all residuals are used up at once.

The new offensive trade established is a manure manufactory where by means of an Iwel Plant condemned meat, bones, etc., are made into manures.

### VIII.—COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The number of common lodging-houses registered within the Burgh is 5. This is the same as last year.

One hundred and ninety-seven inspections were made at these premises during the day and 45 during the night. No overcrowding was found.

Twenty-one notices were served on Keepers as to contraventions of bye-laws. These referred to dirty walls, ceilings, floors, beds and W.C. apartments, broken woodwork and firegrates, leaking roofs and dampness.

The following table gives the particulars of the various lodging-houses, number of rooms, accommodation, and the average number of lodgers found at night:—

Situation of House.	No. of Rooms.	Accommodation.	Average No. of Lodgers Found.
1. 18 Skinnergate ...	2	90	81
2. 59 South Street ...	14	30	21
3. 34 Meal Vennel ...	3	19½	16
4. 91 South Street ...	4	25½	20
5. 26 Meal Vennel ...	4	57	48

### IX.—HOUSE LET-IN-LODGINGS.

There is still only one House Let-in-Lodgings on the Register, namely, Princes Street Hostel. This house consists of 28 rooms, kitchen, dining-room, reading-room, and playroom, with accommodation for 81 persons.

Regular inspections are made at this house which continues to be kept in a very satisfactory condition.



## X.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year was 287, as compared with 403 last year, a decrease of 116.

Of these 287 cases, 204 were removed to the Friarton Hospital.

The cases notified and removed were as follows:—

	Notified.	Removed.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	176	159
Diphtheria ... ..	24	24
Erysipelas ... ..	22	9
Phthisis ... ..	26	4
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis) ...	11	—
Pneumonia ... ..	17	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	5	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	3	1
Typhoid Fever ... ..	3	3
	<hr/> 287	<hr/> 204

Comparing the cases notified with those of the previous year:—

Diphtheria shows an increase of ... ..	7
Phthisis shows an increase of ... ..	2
Pneumonia shows an increase of ... ..	3
Typhoid Fever shows an increase of ... ..	2
Scarlet Fever shows a decrease of ... ..	111
Erysipelas shows a decrease of ... ..	1
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis) shows a decrease of ... ..	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum shows a decrease of ... ..	3
Puerperal Fever shows a decrease of ... ..	1
Malaria shows a decrease of ... ..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever shows a decrease of ... ..	1

The following comparative statement shows the number of cases of each disease notified and removed during the last five years, and the average over that period :—

DISEASE	1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		Average	
	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed	Notified	Removed
Scarlet Fever	176	159	287	247	131	112	279	234	364	299	247	210
Diphtheria	24	24	17	17	23	20	58	52	134	123	51	47
Erysipelas	22	9	23	9	13	4	32	7	27	6	23	7
Phthisis	26	4	24	4	27	7	24	3	31	2	26	4
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	11	—	22	—	5	1	6	—	24	1	14	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	1	6	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
Puerperal Fever	5	4	6	4	3	1	28	2	2	2	9	3
Pneumonia	17	—	14	—	21	—	16	—	48	—	23	—
Typhoid Fever	3	3	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	2	3	2
Malaria	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	287	204	403	283	227	147	451	301	635	436	400	273



The incidence of the various diseases, both as regards the season of the year and the various parts of the City, can be seen from the following tables:—

(a) Seasonal Incidence.

DISEASE.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
													Notified	Removed
SCARLET FEVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	13	9	8	15	19	20	10	12	26	19	15	10	176	—
Removed ...	9	6	6	15	17	20	10	12	23	19	13	9	—	9
DIPHTHERIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	3	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	7	24	—
Removed ...	3	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	7	—	24
ERYSIPELAS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	4	2	1	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	1	4	22	—
Removed ...	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	9
PHTHISIS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	4	4	—	2	2	3	1	—	3	—	3	4	26	—
Removed ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
TUBERCULOSIS (other than Phthisis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	11	—
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PNEUMONIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	10	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	—
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUERPERAL FEVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	5	—
Notified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notified ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Removed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TYPHOID FEVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Notified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Removed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	36	17	16	22	24	29	16	16	40	24	22	25	287	—
Removed	15	9	7	15	20	22	15	16	30	22	15	18	—	204

## (b) Incidence in the Various Wards.

DISEASE	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	19	41	44	33	30	9	176
Diphtheria ...	2	1	9	3	5	4	24
Erysipelas ...	2	2	3	7	5	3	22
Phthisis ...	4	3	6	3	6	4	26
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	1	2	3	1	4	—	11
Pneumonia ...	1	2	5	7	1	1	17
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	—	1	2	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	30	53	70	60	53	21	287

The sizes of the houses in which the Infectious Diseases occurred and the number of inmates per room in these houses may be seen from the following tables:—

		1-Roomed Houses	2-Roomed Houses	3-Roomed Houses	4-Roomed Houses and over
Percentage of Houses occupied per Census Return of 1931 }		3.8%	31.7%	29.2%	35.3%
DISEASE.	No. of Cases.				
		%	%	%	%
Scarlet Fever ...	176	10 or 5.7	59 or 33.5	72 or 40.9	35 or 19.9
Diphtheria ...	24	—	7 or 29.2	7 or 29.2	10 or 41.6
Erysipelas ...	22	2 or 9.1	5 or 22.7	8 or 36.4	7 or 31.8
Phthisis ...	26	—	6 or 23.1	6 or 23.1	14 or 53.8
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis) ...	11	—	1 or 9.1	3 or 27.3	7 or 63.6
Pneumonia ...	17	—	4 or 23.5	5 or 29.4	8 or 47.1
Puerperal Fever	5	1 or 20.0	2 or 40.0	1 or 20.0	1 or 20.0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	—	2 or 66.6	—	1 or 33.3
Typhoid Fever ...	3	—	—	1 or 33.3	2 or 66.6
TOTAL ...	287	13 or 4.53	86 or 29.96	103 or 35.9	85 or 29.61

Number of Cases in Houses where the Persons per Room Number		Number of Cases in Houses where the Persons per Room Number				
		Not more than 2 in a Room	More than 2 in a Room	More than 3 in a Room	More than 4 in a Room	Institutional
Number of Persons living per Room per Census Return of 1931 ... ..		% 80.7	% 14.7	% 3.8	% 0.8	
Disease.		No. of Cases.				
Scarlet Fever	...	176	42 or 23.8	14 or 7.95	6 or 3.5	12 or 6.8
Diphtheria	...	24	18 or 75.0	2 or 8.3	—	2 or 8.3
Erysipelas	...	22	14 or 63.7	1 or 4.5	1 or 4.5	6 or 27.3
Phthisis	...	26	20 or 76.9	2 or 7.7	—	4 or 15.4
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis)	...	11	10 or 90.9	1 or 9.1	—	—
Pneumonia	...	17	8 or 47.0	2 or 11.8	—	6 or 35.3
Puerperal Fever	...	5	3 or 60.0	1 or 20.0	—	1 or 20.0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	3	1 or 33.3	—	—	1 or 33.3
Typhoid Fever	...	3	2 or 66.6	—	—	1 or 33.3
Total	...	287	50 or 17.4	19 or 6.6	7 or 2.5	33 or 11.5

The work of disinfection done in connection with infectious disease, also with 11 deaths from Phthisis and Tuberculosis, is contained in the following table:—

Houses	...	...	...	...	191
Rooms	...	...	...	...	273
Beds	...	...	...	...	309
Sets of Bedding, etc.			...	...	309
Books	...	...	...	...	1,732

The total number of visits of inspection and enquiry made was 597.

One hundred and ninety-seven notices in terms of Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were served on Occupiers, 173 notices on Schoolmasters, 19 on Employers, and 40 on Librarians.

The Medical Practitioners' Notification Fees in connection with Infectious Disease cases amounted to £31 17s. 0d.:—

224 cases @ 2/6	...	...	£28	0	0
63 cases @ 1/-	...	...	3	3	0
14 cases @ 1/- (County)	...		0	14	0
			<hr/>		
			£31 17 0		
			<hr/>		

## XI.—DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

At the end of 1936 there were 7 Cowkeepers and 63 Purveyors of Milk on the Register, making a total of 70. During the year 1 Cowkeeper and 1 Purveyor of Milk were removed from the Register, and 1 Cowkeeper and 1 Purveyor of Milk added. The number at the end of 1937 was 7 Cowkeepers and 63 Purveyors of Milk.

The average number of cows found in the byres during the year was 66 as compared with 72 last year. The number at the end of the year was 72.

All cows were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon four times during the year. The total number of udders examined was 265. One cow was found suspicious and a sample taken was forwarded to the Analyst. This was found negative T.B.

One hundred and one inspections of byres, dairies and milkshops were made.

### Bacterial Counts.

The following are the results of the various samples of milk procured for bacteriological examination. These include samples of Pasteurised Milk, Certified, and Market Milk.

#### Pasteurised Milk.

No.		No.		No.	
1.	9,200	23.	6,400	31.	12,500
2.	10,900	24.	16,500	32.	10,000
3.	39,000	25.	137,000	33.	1,950
4.	44,000	27.	700	34.	3,000
13.	2,600	28.	400	35.	1,700
14.	5,400	29.	8,300	36.	25,000
15.	8,700	30.	14,300	37.	29,000
16.	18,300			38.	600

#### Certified Milk.

No. 26. 2,100

#### Market Milk.

No.		No.		No.	
5.	395,000	10.	750,000	19.	46,000
6.	6,500	11.	1,200,000	20.	174,000
7.	10,000	12.	260,000	21.	640,000
8.	30,000	17.	713,000	22.	36,000
9.	58,000	18.	85,000		

It will be noticed that one sample of Pasteurised Milk shows a count of 137,000. This was on account of inefficiency in the bottle-washing machine. A new machine was fixed during the year, and the subsequent samples showed a big improvement.

**XII.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.**

The following table gives the analyses of all Sweet Milk samples taken during the year :—

No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids
19	3.67	8.69	49	3.44	8.64	67	3.46	8.90
20	3.36	8.74	50	3.63	8.77	68	3.57	8.48
21	3.93	9.01	51	3.65	9.08	99	3.81	8.67
22	3.08	8.67	52	3.65	9.08	100	3.37	8.63
23	3.02	8.61	53	4.24	8.82	101	3.18	8.51
24	3.61	8.82	54	3.35	8.75	102	3.29	8.58
25	4.94	8.98	55	3.40	8.63	103	7.26	8.66
26	3.09	8.67	56	3.62	8.52	104	3.04	8.53
39	3.51	9.11	57	5.44	8.51	105	3.54	8.74
40	3.76	8.65	58	3.32	8.62	106	3.48	8.51
41*	2.96	8.51	59	3.89	8.65	113	3.76	8.58
42	3.60	8.61	60	3.56	8.76	114	3.57	8.52
43	3.38	8.80	61	3.46	8.93	115	3.75	8.91
44	3.40	8.80	62	3.93	8.77	116	3.71	8.89
45	3.64	8.88	63	3.27	8.47	117	3.23	8.88
46	3.50	8.68	64	3.92	8.51	118	3.26	8.84
47	3.62	8.65	65	3.34	8.64	119	3.44	8.64
48	3.47	8.83	66	3.01	8.46	120	3.86	8.78

\*These are non-genuine samples.

The average analysis of 54 samples of Sweet Milk gives 3.63 per cent of milk fat, and 8.71 per cent of solids other than fat.

Last year I pointed out that none of the samples taken was below the standard. This year only one sample was below 3.0% of Milk Fat, viz., 2.96%. The deficiency was so small that no prosecution followed, and subsequent samples taken from the same source showed considerable improvement.

Of 36 test samples of Sweet Milk taken, all were over the standard laid down in the Regulations. The following is a table of such samples:—

No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids	No. of Sample	Milk Fat	Milk Solids
1	3.4	8.9	13	3.3	8.8	25	3.6	8.7
2	3.6	8.8	14	3.6	8.9	26	3.2	8.8
3	3.2	8.9	15	3.2	8.7	27	3.3	8.6
4	3.4	8.8	16	3.1	8.8	28	3.5	8.9
5	3.7	8.9	17	3.0	8.7	29	3.1	8.7
6	3.6	8.7	18	3.7	9.0	30	3.2	8.7
7	3.2	8.9	19	3.6	8.8	31	3.6	9.0
8	3.8	9.0	20	3.3	8.8	32	3.5	8.9
9	3.7	8.9	21	3.4	8.9	33	3.1	8.7
10	3.3	8.8	22	3.5	9.0	34	3.3	8.6
11	3.2	8.8	23	3.1	8.7	35	3.3	8.6
12	3.5	9.0	24	3.0	8.8	36	3.5	8.8

The average analysis of 36 samples gives 3.4 per cent of Milk Fat and 8.8 per cent of solids other than fat.



The following table shows the nature of all samples taken, and the number of each, with the number and percentage of non-genuine articles:—

ARTICLES	No. of Samples taken	No. 'Genuine'	No. 'Not Genuine'	Percentage of 'Not Genuine', Samples
Sweet Milk ... ..	54	53	1	1.85
Butter ... ..	6	6	—	—
Margarine ... ..	6	6	—	—
Tea ... ..	4	4	—	—
Sugar ... ..	4	4	—	—
Preserves ... ..	4	4	—	—
Mince ... ..	10	9	1	10.0
Sausages ... ..	10	10	—	—
*Tinned Salmon ...	3	3	—	—
*Sardines ... ..	3	3	—	—
*Chicken and Ham Paste	2	2	—	—
*Lemon Curd ... ..	4	4	—	—
*Condensed Milk ...	2	2	—	—
*Lime Water ... ..	2	2	—	—
*Pineapple Cubes ...	2	2	—	—
*Grey Powder ... ..	2	2	—	—
*Seidlitz Powder ...	2	2	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	120	118	2	1.6

\*These are informal samples.

One sample of Mince was reported as containing an excess of Sulphur Dioxide. The retailer was fined 40/- or 20 days.



Comparative statement showing the number of samples, and the number of “not genuine” articles during the last five years, Sweet Milk being shown separately:—

YEAR	No. of Samples excluding Sweet Milk	No. of same , ‘Not Genuine’	No. of Sweet Milk Samples	No. of same , ‘Not Genuine’	Total Samples Taken	No. of same , ‘Not Genuine’
1937 ...	66	1	54	1	120	2
1936 ...	84	5	48	0	132	5
1935 ...	67	2	54	7	121	9
1934 ...	82	4	64	5	146	9
1933 ...	40	2	88	13	128	15
Average for 5 Years	67.8	2.8	61.6	5	129.4	8

### XIII.—MARGARINE ACT.

Six samples were taken. All of these were found to conform to the requirements of the Act.

### XIV.—MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Regular inspections were made during the year to shops regarding the proper marking of imported fruit, etc. It was generally found that shopkeepers were conforming to the Regulations made under the Act.

## XV.—UN SOUND FOOD AND REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD ORDER.

The following quantities of unsound food were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

9 3 lb. tins Spiced Ham.  
 2 6 lb. tins Spiced Ham.  
 3 3 lb. tins Jellied Veal.  
 1 6 lb. tin Jellied Veal.  
 7 6 lb. tins Zwan Veal.  
 3 6 lb. tins Mutton.  
 2 12 lb. tins Ham.  
 1 6 lb. tin Roast Beef.  
 7 1 lb. tins Corned Beef.  
 2 6 lb. tins Corned Beef.  
 2 3 lb. tins Lunch Tongue.  
 4 4 lb. tins Brisket Beef.  
 1 6 lb. tin Ox Tongue.  
 4 3 lb. tins Chicken and Ham Roll.  
 7 3 lb. tins Roast Turkey.  
 4 6 lb. tins Boiled Mutton.  
 2 4 lb. tins Pressed Beef.  
 2 6 lb. tins C.C. Beef.  
 1 12 oz. tin C.C. Beef.  
 2 6 lb. tins Apples.  
 2 4 lb. tins Apricot Pulp.  
 76 lbs. Strawberries.  
 2 cwts. Demerara Sugar.

I referred last year to a mysterious discolouration of tripe during the autumn months. I had hoped to prosecute this enquiry further this year, but there were no complaints of a similar occurrence.

The following are the particulars of animals slaughtered in the Public Abattoir, and the quantity of meat condemned there :—

CLASS OF ANIMALS	NUMBER OF ANIMALS			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly Condemned	Partially Condemned	
Cattle -	4,896	60	45	37,507
Sheep -	11,306	198	21	17,182
Lambs -	3,053	—	—	—
Calves -	80	3	2	383
Pigs -	3,083	2	13	1,035

Compared with last year:—

Cattle killed are fewer by	210
Lambs           "           "	682
Pigs           "           "	2,135
Calves       "           "	65
Sheep killed are more by	764

## **XVI.—FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.**

One sample was taken under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. This was found to conform to the requirements of the Act.

## **XVII.—BURIALS.**

Seven burials (3 adults and 4 children) were undertaken by the Department under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, at a cost of £12 5s. 0d.

## **XVIII.—BURIAL GROUNDS.**

There are still three burial grounds within the Burgh. These are supervised by the Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries, and continue to be kept in a very satisfactory condition.

## **XIX.—PIGSTYES.**

At the end of 1936 there were 27 Pigkeepers on the Register. During the year one was removed, making a total of 26 piggeries comprising 129 styes. The number of pigs kept was 454.

Fourteen styes were found dirty. Deficient drainage was found at five piggeries. Notices regarding these nuisances were sent to Pigkeepers, following which the cause of complaint was removed.

## **XX.—RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.**

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year.

## **XXI.—RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 and 1923.**

No certificate was applied for under the above Acts during the year.

## XXII.—RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 298 visits of inspection and enquiry were made regarding nuisance from rats and mice. Eighty-three complaints were received by the department. Occupiers of premises were advised as to methods of dealing with any infestation and encouraged to co-operate with the department in the extermination of the vermin.

Periodical visits were made to the Refuse Disposal Depot, where poison and gas were used.

Rat Week was observed and special efforts made during that period, but attention has to be given to keeping the vermin down throughout the year.

## BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

### (a) Water Closets and Water Supplies.

The closing of unfit houses during the year has reduced the number of W.C.s used in common by two or more families. The total number of these is now 1937, made up as follows:—

1,490 are used by 2 tenants.

401	„	„	3	„
38	„	„	4	„
8	„	„	5	„ or more.

The total number of houses without water supplies inside the house is 123, of which 69 are one-room houses.

The number of dry closets in the burgh is 32.

There are three Ashpits, one in Barnhill district, one in Burghmuir, and one at Muirton.

### (b) Sweeping and Washing of Common Passages, Stairs, etc. (Section 115).

Ninety-one visits of inspection were made, and 59 notices under Section 115 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, were served on Occupiers failing to clean passages, stairs, etc., in weekly rotation.

### (c) Whitewashing of Stairs and Passages (Section 117).

During the year 701 inspections were made as to whitewashing and painting of walls and ceilings of common passages, stairs, etc. Two hundred notices, referring to 148 properties, and 47 final notices, referring to 44 properties, were served on Owners and Agents.

### **(d) Dirty Houses (Section 119).**

Fourteen notices were served on Occupiers concerning the dirty and insanitary condition of houses, and 42 inspections were made in connection with same.

### **(e) Cleansing of Areas (Section 120).**

Forty-four notices were served on Occupiers, and 144 visits of inspection made regarding cleaning of back courts, areas, etc.

### **(f) Public Conveniences.**

The amount drawn from the penny-in-slot locks during the year was £519 17s. 10d., as compared with £476 16s. 7d. last year. £169 14s. 6d. was taken from the men's lavatories, and £350 3s. 4d. from the ladies' lavatories.

I mentioned last year that a suitable site was being looked for at the north end of the city for the erection of a public convenience. There are very considerable developments in that district, the population is increasing rapidly, and the main north road is being widened. While no site has yet been procured, it is hoped that when the road widening is complete, a convenient site will be available.

## **SHOPS ACT, 1934.**

Section 10 of this Act still presents several administrative problems, especially with regard to temperature, light and ventilation in shops where foods are sold. It is impossible to fix a particular temperature for all shops, or even for shops selling similar goods. A reasonable consideration of all the circumstances will generally prove sufficient to get fair conditions.

A survey showed that there were 127 shops without sufficient and suitable W.C. accommodation within the shop. Seventy of these have made arrangements for the use of W.C.s in convenient places, 15 have had new W.C.s provided, one has the work in progress, and forty have yet to make arrangements. With regard to these last, the difficulty in almost every case is that it is impossible to find a suitable place for the introduction of a W.C. In every case the shops are small with only a small back shop for storage, and it may be some time before these are all provided with suitable and sufficient W.C.s.



Water and washing facilities are provided in practically every shop. Three have been supplied during the year, and one has the work in hand.

Where any shop is altered or new shop built, steps are taken to see that Section 10 of the 1934 Act is complied with as regards sanitary conveniences.

## HOUSING.

I referred last year to the scheme of 234 houses in Crieff Road which was nearing completion. The houses have now all been occupied. Approximately half of these were used for overcrowding and half for rehousing tenants in unfit houses.

As suggested in my last report, a conference was held with the Perth Landlords' and Property Agents' Association, when it was agreed on principle to use the houses which were decrowded for the accommodation of overcrowded tenants in smaller houses. While all the owners did not fall in with this arrangement and none did so to the extent of 100 per cent, about 48 overcrowded tenants were provided with houses in this way, so that while 118 houses were provided by the local authority for overcrowding, 164 houses were decrowded. It is hoped to continue this policy in the future. There is still a large number of recently married couples who are staying with parents or in furnished apartments, and one can hardly blame private owners for preferring such tenants to some of the less desirable tenants who will ultimately have to be accommodated in council houses. The policy has been to deal with the worst cases of overcrowding first, and it is hoped that by the time the present scheme at Dunkeld Road is completed, most of those overcrowded by more than one unit should be accommodated.

The scheme at Dunkeld Road referred to consists of 242 houses, all of which will be used for overcrowding, and these should be occupied by the end of 1938. Another scheme on the same site, and consisting of 214 houses, is projected, and should be proceeded with immediately after the present one is finished.

While the great majority of tenants are very willing to move to better and larger houses, there are some who prefer to stay on under unsatisfactory conditions mostly because of cheap rents, although, under the Rents Rebates Scheme in some cases the difference in rents would be small. These cases are not being pressed meantime because there are so many anxious to get new houses. There will probably be some difficulty when a final clean up comes to be made after the "Appointed Day" has been fixed.

As anticipated, rising prices have militated against private building, and plans for only 56 houses for private owners have passed the Dean of Guild Court. These are:—

Three apartments	...	19 houses.
Four apartments	...	24 houses.
Five apartments	...	10 houses.
Six apartments	...	3 houses.

This compares with 219 such houses last year, but even deducting 120 which were for the Perth Housing Association last year, the reduction this year is 43.

As designated officer under Article 2 of the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, I include herewith the information submitted to the Public Health Department relative thereto.

**REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1937, on proceedings taken with regard to the Inspection, Improvement and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-houses.**

**HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1928.**

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected:—					
(a)	during the year	...	...	...	524
(b)	since 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	1,747
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—					
(a)	during the year	...	...	...	85
(b)	since 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	615

**BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.**

3. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient water closet					—
4. Number of houses where requirements were complied with by owners during year					—
5. Number of houses where works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so					—

6. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	2
7. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 246 requiring provision of inside water supply and sink	—
8. Number of houses in which requirements were complied with by owners during year ...      ...	—
9. Number of houses in which works carried out by Town Council during year after failure of owners to do so      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	—
10. Number of houses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Section 246      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	—

### HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1925.

11. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for erection of which consent of Town Council was given during year in terms of Section one hundred and eleven ...	(a) — (b) —
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### HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1930.

12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year under Section 14 (1)      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	14
13. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year following on notices under Section 14 (1)      ...      ...      ...	14
14. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done during year by Town Council under Section 15 (1)      ...      ...      ...	—
15. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted during year for a notice under Section 14 (1)      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	—



16. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1) ... ..	104
17. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1) :—	
(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit	79
(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit ... ..	—
(c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) ... ..	25
(d) closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) ... ..	—
18. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2) ... ..	—
19. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930 ... ..	—
20. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by Town Council during year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation ... ..	—
21. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made during year in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced ... ..	—

NOTE.—Any general information or observations as to the character of defects usually found to exist, as to the extent to which overcrowding was found to prevail and the steps taken to remedy it, or as to the work of inspection generally, should be entered in the space below :—

Nos. 12 and 13. One hundred and eighty-three notices, referring to 168 houses, were served under Sections 19 and 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. We find that most of the necessary repairs are carried out on the service of an intimation under the 1897 Act, and advantage is taken of this to save the formalities of a Housing notice. The

principal defects complained of are:—defective roofs, dampness, broken floors, broken ceilings and plaster, broken woodwork, windows and doors, defective vents and firegrates.

### CLEANSING.

The removal and disposal of refuse from houses is perhaps one of the most important health services rendered by the local authority. It has proceeded throughout the year without any serious hitch either as regards collection or disposal. The system of collection is not perfect by any means, and as long as the tenant puts the receptacle for refuse on the pavement, it will continue to be only a second best system. These receptacles are of many kinds and where there is a daily collection a bin specially provided for the purpose is the exception rather than the rule. The refuse is put out in all sorts of makeshift receptacles, and these are often turned over by dogs or "bucket rangers." The result is not only that the collection of refuse is more difficult, but the street after the vehicle has passed has a very dirty appearance until the sweeper brushes it up, and the tenant removes the empty bin.

There are many points in favour of lifting the bin from the precincts of the houses, emptying direct into the vehicle and returning the empty bin to a recognised position. The work could be regularised irrespective of weather conditions or holidays, thus simplifying matters at the disposal plant, and there would be very much less sweeping on the streets, and less dust and paper blowing about on windy mornings. Unfortunately, this system can only be properly adopted when the local authority has power to insist on a standardised bin. At the present moment a Local Government and Public Health Consolidation (Scotland) Committee is sitting, and it is hoped that when their work is finished the way may be opened for adopting a more modern and satisfactory system of collection.

Owing to the extension of the city and the transfer of so many tenants to the Dunkeld Road and Crieff Road districts, some rearrangement of the system of collection has been necessary, but the plant has been quite capable of overtaking the work.

With regard to disposal, the plant at Friarton continues to function satisfactorily. The tipping ground there is getting nearly used up, and arrangements will require to be made soon to provide another site for clinker and other material which has to be dumped.

In connection with disposal plants, dust at the tipping hopper and at the headstock at picking table is one of the problems met with. Two systems of dust extraction are being

experimented with—one with dust receiving bags, similar in principle to a vacuum cleaner, and the other washing the dust by means of water sprays forming a sludge. I am not yet prepared to say which is the better system, but when these have been further proved, I would recommend some system of dust extraction, especially at the tipping hopper.

It will be remembered that when I reported on the costs of undertaking the disposal of Scone refuse, I stated that the receiving hopper might require to be lengthened. Owing to the shortness of the hopper, we are meantime handicapped by vehicles having to wait their turn before emptying, and considerable time is thus lost. The development of the suburbs already referred to makes this lost time important, and I believe the time has now come when this will have to be seen to. If a dust extraction plant is to be considered the two matters might probably be seen to at the same time.

During the year a new garage was opened at Shore Road. The facilities provided there are a great improvement, and the mess room and lavatory accommodation for the men are much appreciated.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ASHER,

*Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.*

## APPENDIX I.

Statement by Sanitary Inspector of Proceedings under the  
Public Health and other Acts during 1937.

	No.
Subordinate Sanitary Inspectors employed ... ..	2
<b>I.—Nuisances.</b>	
Complaints received ... ..	641
Intimations served under Section 19 ... ..	461
Notices served under Section 20 ... ..	14
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—
<b>II.—Workshops.</b>	
Inspections ... ..	99
Notices served under Section 2 (3) of Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 ... ..	19
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—
<b>III.—Tents and Vans.</b>	
Inspections ... ..	25
<b>IV.—Underground Dwellings.</b>	
Reported to Local Authority ... ..	—
Notices to Owners (Section 74) ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—
<b>V.—Common Lodging-Houses.</b>	
On Register at 31st December, 1937 ... ..	5
Common Lodging-houses belonging to the Local Authority ... ..	—
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. ... ..	197
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. ... ..	45
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers ... ..	21
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer (Section 97)	—
Unregistered Premises dealt with ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken (Breaches of Bye-laws, etc.) ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—
<b>VI.—House Let-in-Lodgings.</b>	
On Register at 31st December, 1937 ... ..	1
Inspections ... ..	23
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—
<b>VII.—Infectious Disease.</b>	
Visits of enquiry, etc. ... ..	597
Patients removed to Hospital ... ..	204
Notices served under Section 50 (2) } ... ..	197
Notices served under Section 53 (2) }	
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, etc. ... ..	232
Houses or Premises disinfected ... ..	191
Sets of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected or destroyed ... ..	309
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—
<b>VIII.—Burials.</b>	
Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69 ... ..	7

**IX.—Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.**

On Register at 31st December, 1937 ... ..	70
Inspections ... ..	101
Contraventions of Orders or Regulations dealt with ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—

**X.—Slaughter-Houses and other Offensive Trades.**

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish ... ..	1
Applications granted ... ..	1
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence ... ..	—
Applications granted ... ..	—
Public Slaughter-houses (if any) belonging to the Local Authority	1
Private Slaughter-houses ... ..	—
Unlicensed Slaughter-houses dealt with ... ..	—
Inspections of Slaughter-houses ... ..	23
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses ... ..	26
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st December, 1937	3
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken (Breaches of Bye-laws, etc. ... ..)	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—

**XI.—Unsound Food.**

Inspections under Section 43 (a) Meat ... ..	26
(b) Other Foods ... ..	5
Seizures of Unsound Food (a) Meat ... ..	37
(b) Other Foods ... ..	10
Animals or Carcases or Articles of Food destroyed with Owner's consent by or at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector ... ..	—
Cases in which Owners of Unsound Food were prosecuted ... ..	—
Convictions in connection with above cases ... ..	—

**XII.—Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

Samples procured for analysis ... ..	120
Certified to be genuine ... ..	118
Certified not to conform with Board's standard ... ..	2
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	1
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	1

**XIII.—Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

Samples procured for analysis ... ..	—
Certified to conform with Board's standard ... ..	—
Certified not to conform with Board's standard ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—

**XIV.—Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Samples procured for analysis ... ..	1
Certified to conform with Regulations ... ..	1
Certified not to conform with Regulations ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were taken ... ..	—
Cases in which legal proceedings were successful ... ..	—

**XV.—Bye-Laws.**

Inspections in carrying out Bye-laws relating to:—	
(a) Pigstyes ... ..	79
(b) Public Conveniences ... ..	—
(c) Buildings ... ..	—
(d) Cleansing in Special Scavenging Districts ... ..	—
(e) Other Sanitary Matters ... ..	—



## APPENDIX II.

### Workshops on Register.

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bee Appliance Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beer Bottlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brushmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers				...	...	...	...	...	6
Carpet Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dressmakers and Milliners				...	...	...	...	...	13
Electrical Engineers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Golf Club Makers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ham Curers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Jewellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Laundries		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Picture Frame Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rag Sorters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rubber Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sculptors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tinsmiths		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wigmakers		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Window Blind Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wire Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1



